SET-72

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
SET-72 / MGT-3 / product 270
★★★

Universal homing electric torpedo. The torpedo was developed at the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" under the supervision of V.I.Senderikhin (later - A.I.Efendiev) taking into account the results of the UST torpedo competition announced by the Navy in 1964. Based on the results of the competition, an electric torpedo with a water-chemical current source (WCHS) was selected - a similar EU was selected for the universal torpedo SET-72. The torpedo was accepted into service in 1972 and was intended to replace the MGT-1 and SET-40 torpedoes . In fact, the torpedo began to be used in the USSR Navy in 1975. During its use in the USSR Navy, about 20 torpedo shots were fired in combat configuration - none of the shots reached a speed of 40 knots. The torpedo was repeatedly modernized in the 1970s and 1980s.



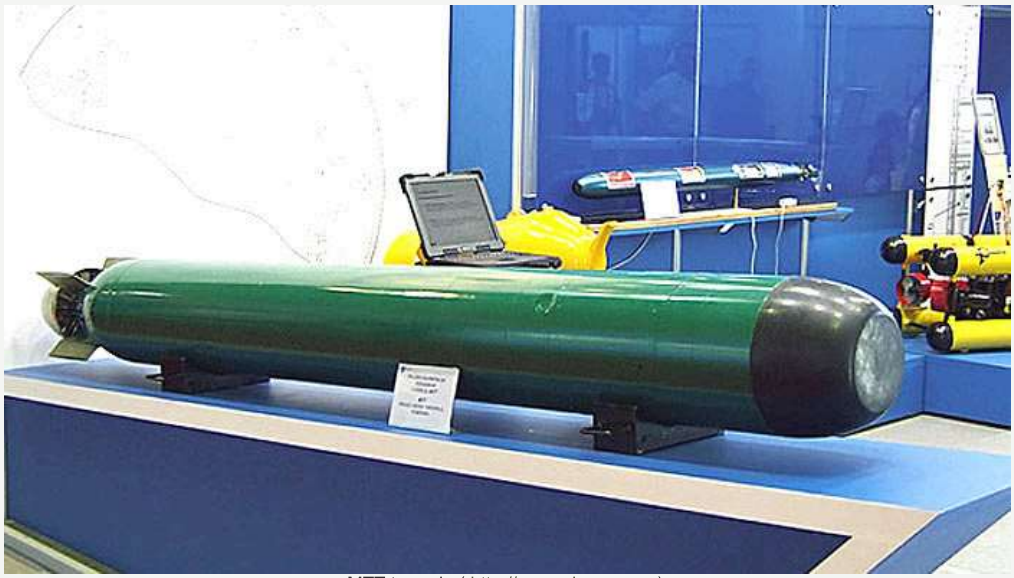
Experimental version of the SET-72 torpedo (photo from the archive of Igor_Feo, http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 14.02.2011 21:42:39 Comments: 10 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

MTT

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
"Malyshka" / MTT
Complex " Paket " / " Paket-NK "
★★

Small-sized thermal anti-submarine torpedo / torpedo-component of the " Paket " complex. Development of the torpedo was started in 2001 jointly by the Research Institute "Morteplotekhnika", GNPP "Region" and the plant "Dagdizel" (Kaspiysk). The lead developer is GNPP "Region", the Research Institute "Morteplotekhnika" ensured the creation of the energy-propulsion module of the torpedo. The name of the research work on the development of the torpedo is "Malyshka". According to official descriptions, the torpedo can be used not only against submarines, but also against surface ships. The torpedo is used by surface ships, submarines, as part of anti-submarine missile systems, and from aircraft carriers. As of 2010, the torpedo is offered for export.



MTT torpedo (http://www.oborona.ru).

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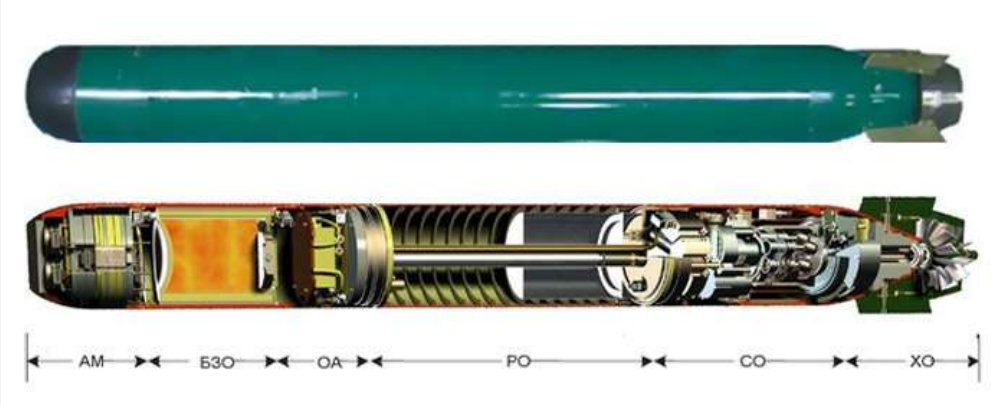


Visitors
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RPK-7 Wind - SS-N-16 STALLION (1984



MTT torpedo and its layout: AM - hardware model, BZO - combat charging compartment, OA - adaptation compartment, RO - tank compartment, SO - power compartment, HO - tail compartment (http://www.gidropribor.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 20.02.2011 13:06:35 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

OCD Silence

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)
R&D "Bezmolvie"
★

Experimental low-noise anti-submarine torpedo. Development on the R&D "Bezmolvie" theme was conducted by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" since 1975, chief designer - B.A. Kaznakov. The torpedo was supposed to be equipped with a telecontrol system. As of 1977, the theme's development was not completed.

Author: DIMMI Created: 04.03.2011 02:22:30 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

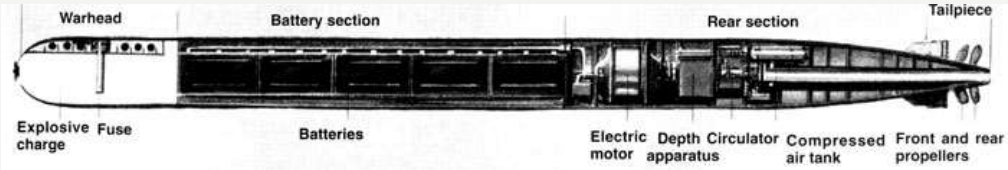
ET-46

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
ET-46 / product 579
★★★

The first electric straight-running anti-ship torpedo developed after 1945. The torpedo was created by the Special Design Bureau of the Dvigatel Plant (Leningrad) on the basis of the first domestic electric torpedo ET-80 / product 115 (1942) and using the German electric torpedo G-7E (*source - TsNII Gidropribor*) as a prototype. Chief Designer - P.V. Matveyev. The torpedo was accepted into service and its serial production began in 1946. On the basis and using the design solutions of the torpedo, the SAET-50 and ET-56 torpedoes were later created .



One of the prototypes of the ET-46 torpedo is the ET-80 electric torpedo (Korshunov Yu.L., Strokov A.A. Torpedoes of the USSR Navy. St. Petersburg, "Gangut", 1994).



Sectional view of the ET-46 torpedo (http://military.tomsk.ru/forum).

Author: DIMMI Created: 24.02.2011 17:12:59 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

APR-1 Condor

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
APR-1 "Condor"
★★★

Aircraft anti-submarine missile / rocket torpedo. Developed by GSKB-47. In order to study the features of the jet engine operation under water, NII-1 of the USSR Ministry of Defense conducted a series of experiments in August 1958 near Feodosia using a special vessel GSK-17. Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1111-463 issued in 1960 "On anti-submarine defense means" provided for the creation of an anti-submarine missile. Lead developer - GSKB-47, control

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Rishat 2025-04-08 16:31

PKR Moskit
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pr.11711 - IVAN GREN
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Rishat 2024-09-07 20:47

pr.11711 - IVAN GREN
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Rishat 2024-08-28 18:26

pr.11711 - IVAN GREN
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Rishat 2024-08-28 18:26

Historical photos.
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Rishat 2024-08-14 18:25

Historical photos.
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Rishat 2024-08-03 03:30

Historical photos.
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Rishat 2024-08-03 01:59

system developer - TsNII-173 (TsNIIAG). Chief Designer - S.S. Berezhkov (since 1964 - A.I. Zarubin), deputies - A.V. Minaev and A.A. Otmakhov. Development began in 1960 with the transfer of some specialists from NII-1 to GSKB-47. At the same time, the GSKB-47 was developing the Purga anti-submarine missile, which used similar technical solutions. In 1964, work on both projects was suspended and resumed in 1965 only on the Kondor air-launched missile.

Tests of the Kondor missile were conducted at a test site near Feodosia on the Black Sea. In order to complete the development of the missile, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a Decree on May 14, 1969, establishing the Research Institute of Applied Hydrodynamics (NIIPGM - later renamed GNPP Region) on the basis of GSKB-47 and NII-24 (the developer of the high-speed anti-submarine rocket torpedo for submarines). State tests of the Kondor missile were completed in 1970 and the missile was accepted into service on June 29, 1971 under the name APR-1. Production of prototypes until 1965 was carried out at the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan), after 1965, including serial production for the Navy from 1969 to 1977, was carried out at the Sibselmash plant (Novosibirsk) NPO Region.



Rocket torpedo APR-1 "Condor" (http://my-weapon.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2009 00:23:56 Comments: 4 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

MPT-1 Kolibri

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
MPT-1 "Kolibri" / product 294
MPT-1M / MPT-1ME / product 294
MPT-1UM / product 294
★★★

Small-sized anti-submarine torpedo. The torpedo was developed by copying the American small-sized torpedo Mk-46 and its homing system (SSN). According to the semi-official memoir version, the Mk-46 torpedo was received from Cuban sailors in 1965-1966. Development of a domestic copy began at the same time at the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor", chief designer - Yu.Ya. Arais. The torpedo was completed in 1973, the MPT-1UM modification was created in 1978 (*source - R. Gusev*). The development of the Keramika SSN, taking into account the technological lag, was completed only in 1982. The torpedo was used as a warhead for mine-torpedo systems and designed submarine-launched missile systems.



The prototype of the MPT-1 torpedo is the American Mk-46 torpedo (http://www.namsa.nato.int).

Author: DIMMI Created: 15.02.2011 22:26:49 Comments: 4 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

AT-1 / PLAT-1

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)
AT-1 / PLAT-1 / product 242
AT-1M / AT-1MV (helicopter version)
AT-1E / product 242E (export mod.)
★★★

Aircraft anti-submarine torpedo. The PLAT-1 torpedo was developed at NII-400 (TsNII Gidropribor) in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers N 111-463 "On the creation of new models of anti-submarine weapons" dated October 13, 1960. Chief Designer - P.V. Matveyev (*source - Gusev.R* .), according to other sources - A.G. Belyakov. The preliminary design of individual units of the motion control system began in 1959. Two torpedo variants were developed on the basis of SET-40 - aircraft and helicopter - differences in the parachute braking system - helicopter variant - 2 x 2.5 sq.m parachute, aircraft - stabilizing parachute 0.6 sq.m and braking parachute 5.4 sq.m. Testing of the torpedo began on Lake Ladoga in 1961 and continued in the Black Sea. During testing in the Black Sea, a specially converted submarine target project 613 was used - the submarine propellers were covered with a casing, and the hull was covered with a protective wooden covering.

It was accepted into service in 1962 (in 1963 according to other sources) under the name AT-1. Production of torpedoes was carried out by the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk). In 1969, near Cape Chauda on the Black Sea, research tests were conducted on the paired use of AT-1 torpedoes from Be-12 aircraft. Serial production of the torpedoes ceased in 1970, with a total of 925 torpedoes produced. Based on the AT-1M torpedo, the VTT-1 helicopter torpedo with remote control from hover mode was developed .



AT-1 torpedo in the Vladivostok Fortress Museum, Vladivostok (http://www.vlad-fort.ru/).

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2009 00:19:52 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

AT-2 / PLAT-2

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
AT-2 / PLAT-2 / product 255
AT-2M
AT-2U / AT-2UM "Metel" / product 280
★★

Self-guided anti-submarine torpedo. Developed by the Central Research Institute Gidropribor (former Research Institute-400 KGS) under the supervision of V.S. Osipov. The PLAT-2 torpedo was developed in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 111-463 "On the creation of new models of anti-submarine weapons" dated October 13, 1960. The torpedo was created primarily to arm the new Il-38 anti-submarine aircraft . The torpedo was accepted into service in 1965 and was mass-produced by the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan). The modification for aircraft - AT2U - was accepted into service in 1973 and for the AT-2UM "Metel" anti-submarine missile systems was accepted into service in 1977. According to Artemyev, the torpedo was created using technologies and based on the Mk-46 torpedo (USA). Production of AT-2 torpedoes ceased in 1978, with a total of 975 torpedoes produced.

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2009 00:28:41 Comments: 3 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

53-61 / 53-61M

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
53-61 / DBST / "Alligator" / product 237
53-61M / 53-61MA
★★★

Anti-ship long-range traceless homing torpedo. The first domestic homing torpedo was developed by the Lomonosov branch of NII-400 (later - NII "Morteplotekhnika") as a development of the 53-57 torpedo with improved performance characteristics and using the results of the R&D work " Alligator " on the propulsion system and the torpedo TAN-53 NII-400 on the torpedo control mechanisms. Chief Designer - V.S. Osipov, Deputy Chief Designer - A.A. Panov, Leading Designer for Equipment "A" (Andromeda homing system) - A.A. Kostrov, Leading Designer for Equipment "N" (non-contact

detonator) - V.P. Shlyakhtenko. In 1957, NII-400 developed and created torpedo control devices. Tests of the DBST torpedo began in the Black Sea near the village of Ordzhonikidze near Feodosia in late October - early November 1957. It was accepted into service in 1962 (in 1961 according to other sources). Serial production was launched at the S.M. Kirov Plant (Alma-Ata). V.S. Osipov and A.A. Kostrov received the USSR Lenin Prize for the development of the torpedo.

After testing and fine-tuning the production torpedoes at the Alma-Ata plant's test station on Lake Issyk-Kul, a decision was made to conduct tests of the unified nuclear warhead compartment with the 53-61 torpedo at the Novaya Zemlya test site. On October 27, 1961, two successful shots were fired with 53-61 torpedoes with nuclear warheads.



Torpedo 53-61 with the Andromeda SSN. Museum submarine U-434, Hamburg, Germany, 23.02.2010 (photo - Alexander Konovalov, http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 16.02.2011 12:54:51 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

TAN-53

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
TAN-53
★

Experimental low-range aircraft torpedo launching torpedo. The torpedo was developed by NII-400 (later renamed to TsNII Gidropribor) since 1950. Chief Designer - V.A. Kalitayev (since 1954 - V.A. Polikarpov). Experimental torpedo models were produced by the S.M. Kirov Machine-Building Plant in Alma-Ata. The torpedo was created and tested in the summer of 1953 in Crimea. Improvements to the torpedo and testing were continued in 1954-1955. Development of the torpedo was stopped in May-June 1955, the technical documentation was transferred to the Lomonosov branch of NII-400 and used in the development of the DBST torpedo .

Author: DIMMI Created: 04.04.2011 17:13:18 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

53-56

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
53-56 / KIT / product 227
53-56V / product 275
53-56VA / 53-VA / product 274
★★★

Straight-running anti-ship traceless torpedo. The development was carried out by NIMTI based on the research conducted on thermal oxygen engines in 1946-1950. The research was based on captured German documentation. In the course of the research, an experimental model of a torpedo with an oxygen thermal engine of 533 mm caliber was created. Further development of the torpedo was transferred to the Special Design Bureau of Plant No. 175 "Red Progress" of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry (Tokmak). Chief Designer - A.B. Topolyansky, Deputy Chief Designer - Bersudsky M.Kh. Adopted into service in 1956. Serial production of torpedoes 53-56 was carried out at the S.M. Kirov Plant (Alma-Ata). During production, the torpedo was modernized to eliminate a number of critical deficiencies that led to a decrease in speed and failure of the torpedoes. Gradually, oxygen torpedoes 53-56 were replaced in service by more reliable steam-gas air-kerosene 53-56V / 53-56VA. By default, these torpedoes are 53-56.



Torpedo 53-56VA. Identification is presumptive. Museum 411th Battery, Odessa (photo - Alexander Konovalov, http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 16.02.2011 22:02:14 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

45-36AN/AM/VM

DATA FOR 2011 (standard replenishment)
45-36AN / 45-36ANU
45-36AM / 45-36MAN
45-36AVM / 45-36VM
★★★

Aircraft anti-ship torpedoes of low-altitude (AN/AM) and high-altitude (VM) torpedo throwing. Adopted into service - AN - in 1939, ANU/AM/VM - after 1945. The ANU torpedo was developed in 1948, serial production - since 1949. The AN torpedo differs from the prototype (45-35N) by replacing two running modes with one and ensuring the indestructibility of the torpedo upon impact with the water. The 45-36AM and 45-36MAN torpedoes were accepted into service in 1950 and 1952 and were equipped with the SP-1 dive stabilizer and "ring". They were used as part of the armament of the Il-28T and Tu-14T torpedo bombers .



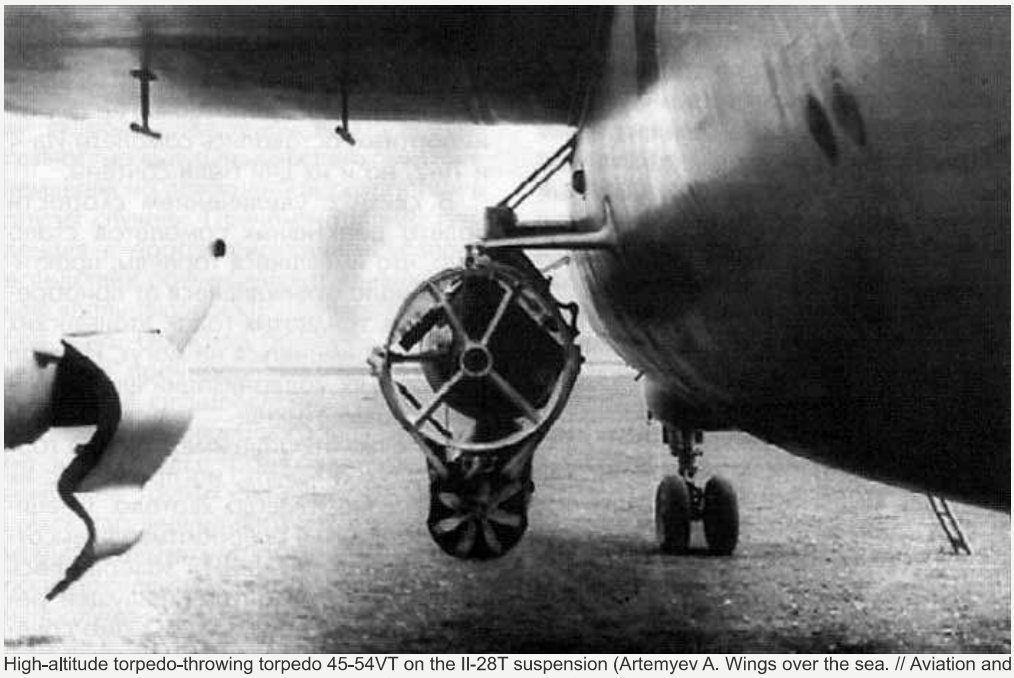
Preparing a 45-36VM (or MAN) high-altitude torpedo for suspension under Tu-14T, aircraft No. 24, Black Sea Fleet Air Force (Tu-14 - an aircraft with a complicated fate. // Aviation and Time. No. 6 / 2008).

Author: DIMMI Created: 17.01.2009 23:59:37 Comments: 3 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

45-54W

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment) 45-54VT Airborne anti-ship torpedo of high-altitude torpedo-throwing. The torpedo was developed by SKB-182 as a modernization of the 45-36AM torpedo for jet aircraft with the equipment of a new two-parachute system VT-2 of stabilization and braking and aircraft maneuvering device APM. Chief designer - Grigoriev E.I., design of the high-altitude torpedo-throwing system - Alferov P.I, Presnyakov A.V. Adopted into service in 1954.

★★★



High-altitude torpedo-throwing torpedo 45-54VT on the Il-28T suspension (Artemyev A. Wings over the sea. // Aviation and Cosmonautics. No. 10 / 2006).

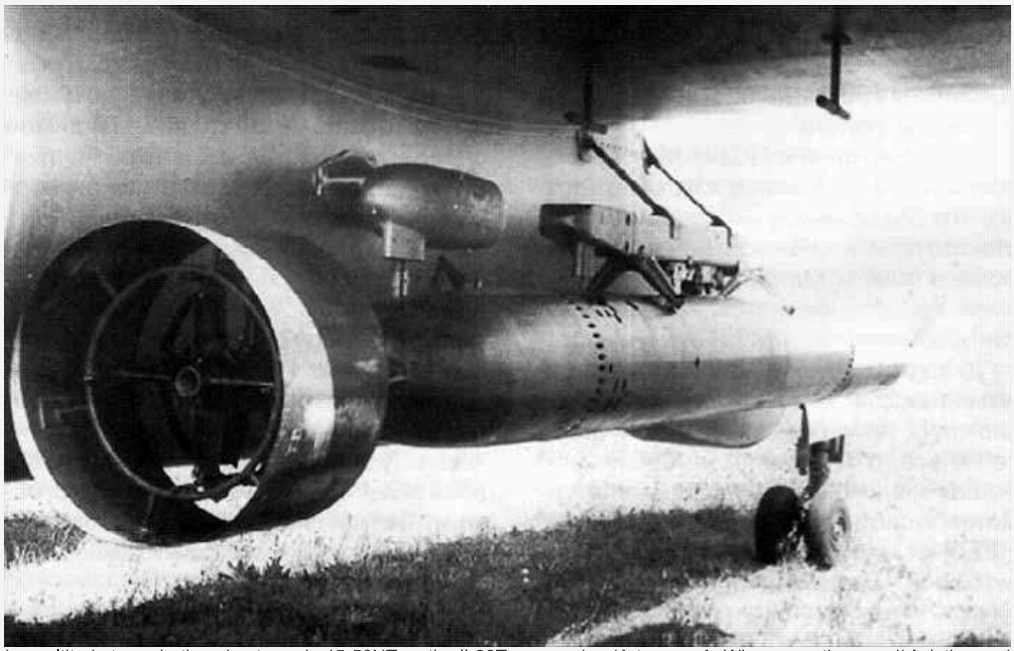
Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2009 00:04:21 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

45-56NT

DATA FOR 2011 (standard replenishment) 45-56NT

★★

Low-altitude air-launched anti-ship torpedo without parachute. The torpedo was developed by SKB-182 as a modification of the 45-36MAN torpedo for jet aircraft with a gyroscopic roll control system in the air with a dive stabilizer in the nose of the torpedo. Chief designer - E.I. Grigoriev, general design - V.F. Shushpanov. Adopted into service in 1956. Carrier - Il-28T .



Low-altitude torpedo-throwing torpedo 45-56NT on the Il-28T suspension (Artemyev A. Wings over the sea. // Aviation and Cosmonautics. No. 10 / 2006).

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2009 00:16:35 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

ET-56

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
ET-56 / SET / product 837

★★

Straight-running anti-ship electric torpedo / high-speed electric torpedo - SET. The torpedo was developed on the basis of the ET-46 at the Research Institute-400 jointly with the Special Design Bureau of the Dvigatel Plant. Chief Designer - D.N. Ostrovsky. Adopted into service in 1956. The last straight-running electric torpedo in the history of the domestic Navy. A total of about 100 units were manufactured by the industry. By the mid-1960s, there were virtually no torpedoes left in the navy (*source - R. Gusev*).

Author: DIMMI Created: 27.02.2011 22:02:12 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

53-51

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
53-51 "Klyazma" / product 592
★★★

Thermal anti-ship straight-running torpedo with a maneuvering device and a proximity fuse. Developed by NIMTI / NII-3 of the USSR Navy (Mine and Torpedo Institute) on the basis of and as a replacement for the 53-39 torpedo. In 1949, a maneuvering device (modification 53-39PM / product 112, chief designer D.A. Kokryakov) was installed on the 53-39 torpedo. Later, a proximity magnetic fuse was installed on this torpedo and it was accepted into service in 1951 under the name 53-51. Chief Designer - B.S. Kazantsev, leading designers - L.N. Akatov, V.S. Osipov and A.N. Sukhov. General design - I.P. Leushin.



Loading the Yu-1 torpedo, an analogue of the 53-51 torpedo, into the torpedo tube of the Type 033 ROMEO submarine of the Chinese Navy (http://www.globalmil.com).

Author: DIMMI Created: 24.02.2011 15:44:52 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

SET-53 / SET-53M

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
SET-53 / "Enot-1" / product 238
SET-53M / product 238
SET-53E / product 238
SET-53ME / product 238
★★★

Anti-submarine homing electric torpedo. The first domestic anti-submarine torpedo homing in two planes was developed on the basis of the SAET-50 torpedo at the NIMTI (Mine and Torpedo Institute) of the Navy since 1950. Tests of the prototype torpedo were conducted on Lake Ladoga in 1954 using the original under-ice testing methodology proposed by NIMTI. Test supervisor and chief designer - V.M. Shakhnovich. Since 1955, work on the development of the torpedo was transferred to the Special Design Bureau of the Dvigatel Plant and the Research Institute-400 (later renamed the Central Research Institute Gidropribor), with V.A. Golubkov initially appointed chief designer, and then V.A. Polikarpov. In 1956, the first 8 experimental torpedoes were manufactured at the Dvigatel Plant using drawings prepared at the Research Institute-400. Tests of the pilot batch were conducted that same year on Lake Ladoga and the Black Sea. In 1957, the torpedo was submitted to State Tests, during which 54 torpedo shots were fired (conducted on Lake Ladoga). The torpedo was accepted into service in 1958. A modernized version, the SET-53M, was developed under the supervision of G.A. Kaplunov and accepted into service in 1964.

Author: DIMMI Created: 15.02.2011 23:02:09 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

65 DST / Board

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
65 DST / DST "Bort"
★★

Experimental long-range homing anti-ship torpedo. Development of the torpedo on the topic of the R&D DST began in the first half of the 1980s. The torpedo was created by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor", the chief designer was L.M. Zhukov with the participation of L.S. Tarasov. As of the autumn of 1982, preparation for the production of an experimental batch of torpedoes was underway at the S.M. Kirov Plant in Alma-Ata. The R&D DST "Bort" torpedo was manufactured and began testing in 1985 (*source - R. Gusev*), and successfully passed the tests. The torpedo was planned to be put into service in 1986, but it was not accepted into service and was replaced by the 65-76A peroxide torpedo (1991). The DST "Bort" torpedo is mentioned in some sources as a version of the 65-76A torpedo with a thermal engine on a unitary fuel (monofuel), created by 2000 (*source - RPF Forum*).



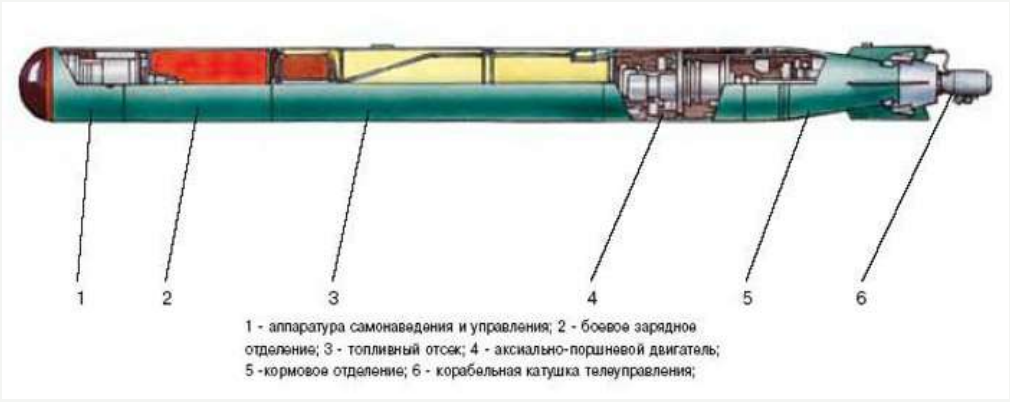
Diagram of the TT-5 torpedo , created using developments from the 65 DST project (http://www.kommersant.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 15.02.2011 22:16:51 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

TT-1

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
TT-1
★★

Export remote-controlled thermal torpedo. The torpedo was created on the basis of one of the promising torpedoes for the Russian Navy. Developed by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor".



Layout diagram of the TT-1 torpedo (http://warfare.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 14.02.2011 12:27:19 Comments: 3 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

TEST-68 / STEST-68

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
TEST-68 / STEST-68 / "Dolphin-1" / product 277
★★

Anti-submarine remote-controlled electric homing torpedo. Developed by the Special Design Bureau of the Dvigatel Plant jointly with the Central Research Institute of Aggregation (TsNIIAG). Chief Designer - M.P. Baluev (according to some data) and Z.M. Persits (according to other data). Development of the torpedo remote control system according to the "Dolphin-1" R&D project began in 1960. The SET-53M prototype torpedo was used to test the operation of the wire remote control system developed by the Central Research Institute of Automation and Hydraulics (Moscow); the chief designer of the remote control system was R.A. Vatomsky. The torpedo was tested in 1968, and was accepted into service under the name TEST-68 in 1969. The developments in the homing system of the SET-65 torpedo were also used in the creation of the torpedo .

Author: DIMMI Created: 14.02.2011 12:32:32 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

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590 Rambler's Top100 AviaTOP